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not in a position this day to deposit their ratifications, and have requested to be allowed the faculty, reserved to them by paragraph D of Article 10, to fulfil this formality at a later date.

The French Government will notify these successive deposits to the contracting powers.

Done at Paris, the 1st March, 1910, in a single original, of which a duly certified copy shall be communicated to each of the signatory governments.

(L. S.)	FRANCIS BERTIE.
(L. S.)	RADOLIN.
(L. S.)	R. KHEVENHÜLLER.
(L. S.)	STANCIOFF.
(L. S.)	F. DE LEON Y CASTILLO.
(L. S.)	S. PICHON.
(L. S.)	M. RUSPOLI.
(L. S.)	BALNY D'AVRICOURT.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION RESPECTING THE PROHIBITION OF NIGHT
WORK FOR WOMEN IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.¹

Signed at Berne, September 26, 1906.

[TRANSLATION]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, etc.; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Swiss Federal Council,

Being desirous of facilitating the development of the industrial protection of work people by the adoption of common provisions,

Have for this purpose resolved to conclude a convention respecting the night work of women in industrial employment, and have named the following as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

¹ Great Britain, Treaty Series, No. 21, 1910.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Member of Parliament, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department,

Mr. Malcolm Delevingne, of the Home Office;

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia:

His Excellency M. Alfred de Bülow, His Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,

M. Caspar, Director at the Imperial Ministry of the Interior,

M. Frick, "Conseiller intime supérieur de Gouvernement" and "Conseiller Rapporteur" at the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry,

M. Eckardt, Councillor of Legation and "Conseiller Rapporteur" at the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary:

For Austria and Hungary:

His Excellency Baron Heidler von Egeregg and Syrgenstein, His Privy Councillor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,

For Austria:

Dr. Franz Müller, Ministerial Councillor at the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce,

For Hungary:

M. Nicolas Gerster, Chief Royal Inspector of Factories in Hungary;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

His Excellency M. Maurice Michotte de Welle, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,

M. Jean Dubois, Director-General of the Department of Labour at the Ministry of Industry and Labour;

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

M. Henrik Vedel, Head of Department at the Ministry of the Interior;

His Majesty the King of Spain:

M. Bernardo Almeida y Herreros, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne;

The President of the French Republic:

His Excellency M. Paul Révoil, Ambassador at Berne,
M. Arthur Fontaine, Director of the Labour Department of the
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

His Excellency Count Roberto Magliano di Villar San Marco,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,
Professor Giovanni Montemartini, Director of the Labour Department of the Royal Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce;

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau:
M. Henri Neuman, Councillor of State;

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Count de Rechteren Limpurg Almelo, Her Chamberlain, Minister-Resident at Berne,
Dr. L. H. W. Regout, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, etc.:

His Excellency M. Alberto d'Oliveira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne;

His Majesty the King of Sweden:

M. Alfred de Lagerheim, late Minister for Foreign Affairs, Director and Head of the Royal College of Commerce;

The Swiss Federal Council:

M. Emile Frey, late Federal Councillor,
Dr. Franz Kaufmann, Head of the Industrial Section of the Federal Department of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture,
M. Adrien Lachenal, late Federal Councillor, Deputy to the Council of States,
M. Joseph Schobinger, National Councillor,
M. Henri Scherrer, National Councillor,
M. John Syz, President of the Swiss Association of Spinners, Weavers and Twisters,

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have successively discussed and adopted the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

Night work in industrial employment shall be prohibited for all women without distinction of age, with the exceptions hereinafter provided for.

The present convention applies to all industrial undertakings in which more than ten men or women are employed: it does not in any case apply to undertakings in which only the members of the family are employed.

It is incumbent upon each contracting state to define the term "industrial undertakings." The definition shall in every case include mines and quarries and also industries in which articles are manufactured and materials transformed: as regards the latter the laws of each individual country shall define the line of division which separates industry from agriculture and commerce.

ARTICLE 2.

The night rest provided for in the preceding article shall be a period of at least eleven consecutive hours; within these eleven hours, whatever the legislation of each state may be, shall be comprised the interval between ten in the evening and five in the morning.

In those states, however, where the night work of adult women employed in industrial occupations is not as yet regulated, the period of uninterrupted rest may provisionally, and for a maximum period of three years, be limited to ten hours.

ARTICLE 3.

The prohibition of night work may be suspended:

1. In cases of "force majeure," when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee and which is not of a recurring character;

2. In cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss.

ARTICLE 4.

In those industries which are influenced by the seasons, and in all undertakings in the case of exceptional circumstances demanding it, the period of the uninterrupted night rest may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

ARTICLE 5.

It is incumbent upon each of the contracting states to take the administrative measures necessary to ensure the strict execution of the terms of the present convention within its own territory.

Each government shall communicate to the others through the diplomatic channel the laws and regulations which exist or shall hereafter come into force in their country with regard to the subject-matter of the present convention, as well as the periodical reports on the manner in which the said laws and regulations are applied.

ARTICLE 6.

The present convention shall only apply to a colony, possession or protectorate when a notification to this effect shall have been given on its behalf to the Swiss Federal Council by the government of the mother country.

Such government when notifying the accession of a colony, possession or protectorate shall have the power to declare that the convention shall not apply to such categories of native labour as it would be impossible to supervise.

ARTICLE 7.

In extra-European states, as well as in colonies, possessions or protectorates, when the climate or the condition of the native population shall require it, the period of the uninterrupted night rest may be shorter than the *minima* laid down in the present convention provided that compensatory rests are accorded during the day.

ARTICLE 8.¹

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications deposited with the Swiss Federal Council by the 31st December, 1908, at the latest.

A protocol of such deposit shall be drawn up, of which a certified copy shall be transmitted to each of the contracting states through the diplomatic channel.

The present convention shall come into force two years after the date on which the protocol of deposit is closed.

The time-limit for the coming into operation of the present convention is extended from two to ten years in the case of:

1. Manufactories of raw sugar from beet;
2. Wool combing and weaving;
3. Open mining operations, when climatic conditions stop operations for at least four months every year.

¹ See note, p. 336.

ARTICLE 9.

The states non-signatories to the present convention shall be allowed to declare their accession to it by an act addressed to the Swiss Federal Council, who shall bring it to the notice of each of the other contracting states.

ARTICLE 10.

The time-limits laid down in Article 8 for the coming into force of the present convention shall be calculated in the case of non-signatory states, as well as of colonies, possessions, or protectorates, from the date of their accession.

ARTICLE 11.

It shall not be possible for the signatory states, or the states, colonies, possessions, or protectorates who may subsequently accede, to denounce the present convention before the expiration of twelve years from the date on which the protocol of the deposit of ratifications is closed.

Thenceforward the convention may be denounced from year to year.

The denunciation shall only take effect after the lapse of one year from the time when written notice has been given to the Swiss Federal Council by the government concerned, or, in the case of a colony, possession, or protectorate, by the government of the mother-country. The Federal Council shall communicate the denunciation immediately to the governments of each of the other contracting states.

The denunciation shall only be operative as regards the state, colony, possession or protectorate on whose behalf it has been notified.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention.

Done at Berne this twenty-sixth day of September, nineteen hundred and six, in a single original, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Swiss Confederation, and one copy of which, duly certified, shall be communicated to each of the contracting states through the diplomatic channel.

For Great Britain:

(L. S.) HERBERT SAMUEL.
(L. S.) MALCOLM DELEIVINGNE.

For Germany:

(L. S.) V. BULOW.
(L. S.) CASPAR.
(L. S.) FRICK.
(L. S.) ECKARDT.

For Austria and Hungary:

(L. S.) BARON HEIDLER-EGEREGB,
Ministre d'Autriche-Hongrie à Berne.

For Austria:

(L. S.) MÜLLER.

For Hungary:

(L. S.) NICOLAS GERSTER.

For Belgium:

(L. S.) M. MICHOTTE DE WELLE.

(L. S.) J. DUBOIS.

For Denmark:

(L. S.) H. VEDEL.

Subject to the declaration, with regard to Article 8, made at the full sitting of the conference on the 26th September, 1906.²

For Spain:

(L. S.) BERNARDO ALMÉIDA Y HERREROS.

For France:

(L. S.) RÉVOIL.

ARTHUR FONTAINE.

For Italy:

(L. S.) R. MAGLIANO.

(L. S.) G. MONTEMARTINI.

For Luxemburg:

H. NEUMAN.

For the Netherlands:

(L. S.) RECHTEREN.

L. H. W. REGOUT.

For Portugal:

(L. S.) ALBERTO D'OLIVEIRA.

For Sweden:

(L. S.) ALFR. LAGERHEIM.

For Switzerland:

(L. S.) ÉMILE FREY.

F. KAUFMANN.

A. LACHENAL.

SCHOBINGER.

H. SCHERRER.

JOHN SYZ.

²To the effect that Denmark would not be bound by the term fixed for ratification.

ANNEX.

RESOLUTION.

At the moment of proceeding to the signature of the convention respecting the night work of women, the delegates of Great Britain, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland, convinced of the utility of assuring the greatest possible uniformity in the regulations to be issued in conformity with the present convention, express the desire that any doubt which may remain as regards the various questions connected with the said convention may be submitted by one or several of the contracting parties to the consideration of a commission on which each co-signatory state would be represented by a delegate or by a delegate and assistant-delegates.

This commission would have a purely consultative character. In no circumstances would it be able to undertake any enquiry into or to interfere in any way in the administrative or other acts of the states concerned.

The commission would make a report, which would be communicated to the contracting states, on the questions submitted to it.

The commission could further be called upon:

1. To give its opinion as to the equivalent provisions, on condition of which the accession of extra-European states, as well as of possessions, colonies, protectorates, might be accepted, in cases where the climate or the condition of the natives may necessitate modifications in the details of the convention;

2. Without prejudice to the initiative of each contracting state, to serve as an instrument for a preliminary exchange of views, in cases where the high contracting parties are in agreement as to the utility of convening new conferences on the subject of the condition of the working classes.

The commission would meet at the request of one of the contracting states, but not more than once a year, save in the case of an agreement between the contracting states for a supplementary meeting owing to exceptional circumstances. It would meet successively in each of the capitals of the European contracting states in alphabetical order.

It would be understood that the contracting states would reserve to themselves the right of submitting to arbitration, in conformity with Article 16 of the Hague Convention, the questions which may be raised by the convention of to-day's date, even if they had been the subject of an expression of opinion by the commission.

The afore-mentioned delegates request the Swiss Government (who agree) to be good enough, until the protocol of the deposit of ratifications of the convention has been closed, to continue negotiations for the adhesion to the present resolution of states whose delegates have not signed it.

This resolution shall be converted into a convention by the contracting states, through the agency of the Swiss Government, as soon as it shall have received the concurrence of all the states signatories to the convention.

Berne, September 26, 1906.

HERBERT SAMUEL.

MALCOLM DELEVINGNE.

H. VEDEL.

BERNARDO ALMÉIDA Y HERREROS.

RÉVOIL.

ARTHUR FONTAINE.

R. MAGLIANO.

G. MONTEMARTINI.

H. NEUMAN.

RECHTEREN.

L. H. W. REGOUT.

A. D'OLIVEIRA.

ALFR. LAGERHEIM.

E. FREY.

F. KAUFMANN.

A. LACHENAL.

SCHOBINGER.

H. SCHERRER.

JOHN SYZ.

NOTE: With regard to Article 8 of the convention providing for the deposit of ratifications by the 31st December, 1908, it has been agreed, as the result of correspondence between the states concerned, that the convention shall take effect on the 14th January, 1912, so far as regards those states which deposited their ratifications within the specified period, viz:

Great Britain, Austria and Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and also in the case of those which, not having so deposited ratifications, subsequently acceded, viz:

Italy and Sweden.

ACCESSIONS.

(Great Britain).....	Ceylon, Fiji, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Leeward Islands, Dominion of New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Trinidad, Uganda.	} January 14, 1910.
(France).....	Algeria, Tunis,	January 14, 1910. January 15, 1910.

In the case of the above accessions the convention will enter into effect, in accordance with Article 10, two years after the date of accession, as given above.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN SWEDEN AND CHINA, SIGNED AT PEKING, JULY 2, 1908, WITH THE ADDITIONAL ARTICLE SIGNED AT PEKING MAY 24, 1909.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and His Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to maintain firm, lasting and sincere friendship and to extend further the commercial relations between their respective countries, and having resolved to conclude a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, have for that purpose named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Sweden:

Gustaf Oscar Wallenberg, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Peking, and

His Majesty the Emperor of China:

His Excellency Lien Fang, His Majesty's High Commissioner Plenipotentiary and Senior Vice-President of the Wai Wu Pu;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles: